WASHINGTON

Important Amendments Proposed to the Tax Bill.

The Attorney Generalship--- The President Sticks to Ackerman.

Senate Discussion of the Post Office Appropriation Bill.

Appropriation Bills Passed by the House.

Ben Butler Gets in His Dominican Annexation Resolution.

Proposed State Government for New Mexico.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1870. The Straggle Over the Namination for Attor-

ney General.

Senators are still pressing the President to withdraw the nomination of Amos T. Ackerman, but the President has up to this time declined to do so. He informs Senators, it is said, that he considers he has a right to name his advisers, but if they have any ons to present showing why he should withdraw the nomination he is willing to listen to them; that he does not wish to name a man for the position that is objectionable to the party, but that he is interested and is supposed to know who suits him. He says that he knows Mr. Ackerman, and thinks ne will make a good officer. The carpet-baggers are generally opposee to his confirmation, but the Senators from the South that are native born inform the President that they are satisfied and will make a good fight to secure the confirmation. The President has not heard from Mr. Ackerman yet, but it is supposed that he will shortly arrive here. It is said the President is not influenced by the clamor of Senators for a withdrawal, but it is understood that if Ackerman cannot be confirmed his name will be withdrawn. It is asserted, however, that a suffcient number of Senators have assured the President of their satisfaction to insure favorable action. Important Amendments Proposed to the Tax

The following are the amendments proposed by the Committee of Pinance to the House bill for the reduction of taxation and for other purposes:-

reduction of taxation and for other purposes:—
They strike out the first eleven sections of the bill being all those which provide for the retention of various special taxes, including the tax on bankers, rectifiers, dealers in tobacco, letterles, passports, &c., and in their stead provide for the repeal of all special taxes whatsoever from and after May 1, 1871, with the exception of the special tax on browers and the tax on distilicu spirits and tobacco. The bill reported also provides for the repeal on and after the 1st of next October of the several taxes on sales imposed by existing laws. and tobacco. The bill reported also provides for the repeal on and after the 1st of next October of the several taxes on sales imposed by existing laws, except such as are paid by stamps, and the tax on sales of leaf tobacco, mannfactured tobacco, snuff, foreign and domestic cigars, distilled spirits and wines. It also repeals the taxes on articles named in "schedule A;" the special taxes on foats, barges and floats; on legacles, successions, passports and gross recepts, said repeal to take effect on the 1st of next October. The committee also propose to strike out all the sections of the House bil relating to stamps, thereby leaving in null force the provisions of the existing laws relating to stamp taxes, with the exception that the stamp taxes on promissory notes for a less sum than one hundred dollars; and on receipts for any sum of money, and on canned and preserved fish are to be repeated from and after the 1st of next October; and no stamp shall be required upon the transfer or assignment of a mortage except on a sule thereof, or when transferred or headingful fix collateral accurry.

The bill fixes the schedule of estates, to be allowed purchasers of proprietary stamps having their own dies and designs, and provides also that matches, eigar lights and wax tapers may be removed from the place of manufacture without payment of tax or affixing stamps thereto, under such regulations as the department may prescribe. The sections of the House bill relating to the income tax are not altered in any material particulars, except that the clause is stricken out which limited the deduction on account of house rent to \$500. The rate of tax, therefore, remains as fixed by the House at three per cent, with an exemption of \$2,000. The committee report in favor of striking

The House at three per cent, with an exemption of \$2,000. The committee report in favor of striking out the provisions of the House bill requiring manufacturing, mining, gas, coal and bridge companies to pay a tax on dividends, but leave the other provisions relative to corporations unaltered. An additional section authorizes the President to consolidate two or more collection districts, retaining one collector and one assessor for the same, whenever in his judgment such consolidation can be effected without detriment to the public interest.

The provisions of the House bill in regard to tarif

The provisions of the House bill in regard to tariff duties are changed in the following particulars:-The clauses relating to dulies on chicory and other substitutes for coffee, all kinds of spirits, all kinds of wines, brandles and cordials; manufactures of cotton, flax and hemp; nickej, German silver, aluminum, watchcases, watch movements, chronometers, wines, brandies and cordials; manufactures of cotton, fax and hemp; nickef, German silver, aluminum, watchcases, watch movements, chronometers, oranges, lemons, pineapples, grapes, prunes, plums, printed books, book matter, pambhlets, furs, oi, seeds and olis made from them and unprepared opium are stricken out. The clauses relating to all kinds of sugar are also stricken out, and in their stead the following are substituted:—On all sugars not above No. 7 Dutch standard in color, and on all syrups of sugarcane, melado or concentrated melado, or concentrated molasses, one and three-quarter cents per pound. On sugar above No. 7 and not above No. 10 Dutch standard, two cents per pound; between Nos. 18 and 18, two and a quarter cents per pound; between Nos. 18 and 18, two and a half cents per pound; between Nos. 18 and 18, two and a half cents per pound. On sugar above No. 20 Dutch standard in color, and all refined loaf, lump, crushed, powdered and granulated sugars, four cents per pound. The duty on molasses from sugarcane remains as fixed by the House, at five cents per gallon.

The duty on Manila, Russia and other hemp, unmanulactured, is fixed at \$25 per ton.

The duty on live animals is lowered from thirty to

per ton.

The duty on live animals is lowered from thirty to wenty per cent ad valorem.

The duly on all animal olls is changed from twenty cents per gallon to twenty per cent ad valorem.

The rate on prepared opium is lowered from \$10

cents per gallon to twenty per cent at valorem.

The rate on prepared opium is lowered from \$10 to \$6 per pound.

The rates of duty on teas, coffee, pig iron, scrap iron and steel railway bars remain as fixed by the House, including the proviso relating to Bessemer steel; but the following proviso is inserted:—Provided that round iron, in colls, three-sixteenths of an inch or less in diameter, whether coated with metal or not, and all description of iron-wire and wire of which iron is a component part, and not otherwise provided for, shall pay the same duty as iron wire bright coppered or tinned; and provided further, that the steel commercially known as crinoline, crossed and heated steel wire, shall pay a duty at the rate of nine cents per pound, with ten per cent ad valorem.

Committee, imposing new rates of duty:-

Committee, imposing new rates of duty:—
On bituminous coal and shale fifty cents per ton of 2,250 pounds; on cotton bagging or other manufactures not otherwise provided for suitable for uses to which cotton bagging is supplied, composed wholly or in part of hemp, jute, flax or gunny cloth, if valued at less than ten cents per square yard, two cents per pound, and if valued at more than ten cents per square yard, three cents per pound; on corsets, or manufactured cloth woven or made in patterns of such size, shape and form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for corsets, when valued at ten dollars per dozen or less, three dollars per dozen, thirty-five per cent ad valorem; on cylets of every description, six cents per pound; on rough or unfinished grindstones, one dollar and a half per ton, or finished, two dollars; freestone, sandstone, grantte or monumental stone, one dollar and a half per ton, or finished, two dollars; freestone, sandstone, granite or monumental stone, except marble, one dollar per ton; on sawed, dressed or polished marble slabs and marble paving tiles, thirty per cent ad valorem, and twenty-live cents per square foot; not exceeding two inches in thickness and if thicker not exceeding six inches, ten cents per foot; on haircloth, forty cents per square yard; on crinoline haircloth, thirty per cent ad valorem; on line hair pins, fifty per cent ad valorem; on slik buttons, fifty per cent ad valorem. The bill provides that for two years from the time.

The bill provides that for two years from the time of its passage machinery designed only for and adapted to be used for steam towage on canals, and not now manufactured in the United States, may be imported by any State or by any person duly authorized by the Legislature of any State, free of duty. The following articles, included in the free list of the House bill, are stricken out by the Senate com-

Oxalic acid, sulphuric acid, antimony, books maps and charts specially imported in single copies and not for sale, of which no editions are printed in the United States; oak bark, crude sulphur and

The date on which the provisions relative to the

ariff are to take effect is designated as October 1,

tariff are to take effect is designated as October 1, 1870, instead of December 31, as need by the House. The following is an amended section:—
SECTION—And be it further enacted that all goods, wares and merchangise remaining in bonded warehouses on the day and year this act shall take effect and upon which the duties shall have been paid, shall be entitled to a refund of the difference between the amount of duties paid and the amount of duties said goods, wares and merchandise would be subject to if the same were imported respectively after that day.

The Senate Committees.

The Senate Committees The Senate Committee on Finance have com-pleted their deliberations on the Tarin and Tax bills. Admiral Porter had a long interview at the Capito

case will meet on Wednesday morning and listen to the report, which will then be made to the Senate. erstood that Messrs, Nye, Howard, William and Warner voted for the complete acquittal of General Babcock in regard to the charges of Perry. General Butler's St. Domingo Annexation

The joint resolution introduced by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, this morning and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for the acquisition of Dominica, provides that that republic shall surren-der to the United States the public buildings, fortincations, &c., and be incorporated as a State in the Union; the United States to pay \$1,352,000 in gold to liquidate the debt of Dominica

The Soldiers' Home Investigation. With regard to the proposed investigation by the House Committee on Military Affairs into the man-ner in which the money contributed to found the National Home for soldiers and sailors has been ex-pended, General Butler appeared before the committee to-day and stated that he wished the fullest investigation to be made. He had no objection how horough it might be made.

The Fortification Appropriation Bill. There was a lively debate in the House to-day on the Fortification Appropriation bill, a number of the members taking the ground that, under the improved ordnance and projecties used in modern warfare the old brick or stone and mortar forts are no longer of any avail, and that it is useless to appropriate any money for their maintenance. The appropriations in this bill were made chiefly on the recommendation of the engineers of the army, and this seemed to have weight with the House; for,

despite all protestations, the bill passed,
The Cuban Lobby Investigation—Another Denial of Taylor's Story.

General Pickett, whose name is mentioned in connection with the statement of N. B. Taylor relative to the alleged use of Cuban bonds for the purpose of influencing members of Congress, has written a let-ter injwhich he denies in toto all the allegations put forth by Taylor as connected with himself. He offers to go before Butler's committee and answer all the questions that may be put to him-having obtained the consent of his client for that purpose-concerning his connection with Cuban bonds. It is understood that there is nothing in his evidence of in

The American and Mexican Claims Commi

met to-day and extended the time for allowing claims to and including the 30th inst., and for filing memorials and proofs to January 1, 1871. The Case of Judge Duval.

Charges having recently appeared against Judge Duval, of Texas, Messrs. Paschal, A. J. Hamilton and R. N. Lane, of that State, in a card published this afternoon, say it is utterly untrue that, from the time that State seceded up to the time of his coming North, Duvai acted as a District Judge under the socalled Confederate government and drew his pay from the treasury of that concern. They also explain the circumstances under which Duval came North in 1863. Satisfactory statements were at that time made to President Lincoln and his Cabinet, when Duval received his pay from the federal Treasury after taking the iron-clad oath, and returned to Texas with the expedition of General Banks in the fall of that year.

Personal.

Hon. J. B. Hawley, of Illinois, who has been confined to his lodgings during the last four or five days, is convaled to the Converge of the Co

was summoned to Washington on business con-nected with Red Cloud's mission, will leave here to-

Secretary Fish arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning on a visit to his daughter, the wife of Colonel Benjamin. A salute was fired from the fort in honor of his arrival. Census Reports of Population to be Given to

The following circular letter has been issued fro the United States Census Office to United States Mar-

shais:—
SIR—You are authorized at your discretion to give to the press the total population of towns, cities and counties when complete returns from the same shall have been received at your office, and so far examired as to satisfy yourself of the thoroughness and accuracy of the work. This power, however, you will reserve to yourself and not allow assistants to divulge the result of the enumeration. This will not be considered as causing any departure from the rule laid down in instructions from the department that all the personal aspects of the census shall be desired. that all the personal aspects of the census shall strictly considential. Very respectfully, your of dient servant,

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session. SENATE

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1870.

CANNON FOR GENERAL LYON'S MONUMENT. Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., from the Military Committee, reported the joint resolution granting condemned cannon for a monument to General Nathaniel Lyon in Greene county, Missouri. Passed. PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. McCreery, (dem.) of Ky., presented a petition

from the Kentucky Congressional delegation for the removal of the political disabilities of a large number of Kentuckians, Referred.

Mr. Sumner, (rep.) of Mass., presented a memorial from a former slave, living in Warrenton, Virginia, during the war, and keeper of a livery stable, whose

from a former slave, living in Warrenton, Virginia, during the war, and keeper of a livery stable, whose stock was taken for the use of the Union army, asking compensation therefor.

The memorial being referred to the Committee on Clatons. Mr. Pratt, (rep.) of Ind., a member of the committee, said a large class of such claims had already been reported to the Senate. He hoped that some one case would be taken up and disposed of to show the disposition of the Senate as to the payment of all similar claims.

TAING FOREIGN TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

Mr. DRAKE, (rep.) of Mo., introduced a joint resolution coreming telegraph companies, providing that all foreign telegraph companies having offices and receiving moneys in the United States are subject to the provisions of the internal revenue laws, and requiring the enforcement of said laws as to future and past receipts of income and charges in the United States of said companies. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., introduced a joint resolution in relation to applications for alternations of railroad charters, prohibiting such applications being received or acted on by Congress in benaff of companies which have received land grants, unless the reasons therefor are specifically set forth.

CONDEMNED PROPERTY IN VIRGINIA.

Mr. LEWIS, (rep.) of Va., offered a resolution calling upon the President for information as to moneys paid into the United States Treasury on account of property seized, condemned and confiscated in Virginia by virtue of the act of Congress on that subject. Adopted.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohlo, from the Committee

change of the Post Office by the substitution of a postal telegraph under government supervision. He said the telegraph had superscaed the post office as a means of communication among the rich, and that by the government taking charge offit telegraphic facilities would be secured to the rich and poor alike. He went on to criticise the Associated Press and the Western Union Telegraph Company, arguing that the interests of the former compelled it to pander to local prejudices in the dissemination of news and that the monopolizing tendencies of the latter needed restriction. A government telegraph system, he held, would furnish a cheap and ready means of informing the people of the doings of their representatives.

Mr. Diagram amondment of the power of the property of the power of the power of the doings of their representatives. entatives. Mr. Drake's amendment was rejected without a

division.

Mr. NyE, (rep.) of Nev., moved an amendment to allow all newspapers to be sent free to bona fide subscribers within the limits of the United States. Lost—23 to 36.

Mr. SPENCER, (rep.) of Ala., moved to amend that the statistics.

and a Sexesses, 199.) or Ala., moved to amend that the abolition of the franking privilege shall not take effect till October 1. Agreed to—35 to 23.

At hair-past four o'clock, without disposing of the pending amendments, the Senate took a recess till hair-past seven o'clock, with the understanding that the Southern Pacific Railroad bill was to be the order of business at the evening session.

Evening Session

Evening Session.

The Senate reassembled at haif-past seven o'clock.

THE FRENCH TELEGRAPHIC CABLE.

Mr. Sumner submitted a copy of the correspondence from the State Department, setting forth that the French Cable Company had renounced the exclusive privilege conferred upon them to land cables on the coast of France. Ordered to be printed.

TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. Ricz, (rep.) of Ark., the Senate took up as the special business of the evening the Texas Pacific Railroad bill—a bill to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Marshall, Texas, to san Diego, Cal., with branches and connections.

struction of a railroad and telegraph line from Marshall, Texas, to san Diego, Cal., with branches and connections.

An amendment providing for the consolidation of the Alabama and Chattanooga, the Vicksburg and Meridan and the North Louisiana and Texas railroads, and their junction with the Texas Pacific road, at Marshall, was discussed upon the propriety of reviving the old land grams to those companies. The amendment was finally adopted with a proviso continuing existing grants.

A number of amendments were submitted without action, when the further consideration of the bill was deferred until Wednesday evening.

THE POST OFFICE AFFROPRIATION BILL was then taken up, the question being on the franking repeal amendment.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had been, and was still, a friend of the proposed repeal; but his views had undergone a change during the debate. The chairman of the Post Office Committee (Mr. Ramsey) had stated that an appropriation of \$1,200,000 would be necessary to enable the departments to purchase stamps if the franks were abolished. The cost of manufacture, the danger of frand, and liability of stamps to be stated, rehdered the proposed system more objectionable upon economical grounds than the franking privilege. He offered an amendment limiting the franking privilege to the departments and permitting public documents to be franked from Washington city only.

A motion to adjourn was made, when it was found, upon a vote by yeas and nays, that there was less than a quorum present.

Upon the conclusion of the roll call the chair announced only thirty-five members—less than a quorem present.

Pending a motion to direct the Sergeant-at-arms to notify absentees, and request their attendance. The Senate at 11:15 acjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, June 20, 1870.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED. By Mr. Poland, (rep.) of Vt .- Authorizing the President to open negotiations with the British North American provinces for their admission as States of the Union.

By Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass.-To annex the re

By Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa.-Supplementary to the act of the 18th of May, 1870, for the relief of widows and orphans of the officers, seamen and marines of the United States vesse of war Oneida.

By Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Onio—To promote the cultivation of the public lands, offering annual premiums for the best homesteads, &c.

By Mr. MUNGEN, (dem.) of Onio—To repeal all laws and resolutions with reference to spirit meters.

By Mr. CLARKE, (rep.) of Kan.—Making grant of lands to the Preston, Salina and Denver Railroad Company.

Company.

By Mr. Cowles, (rep.) of N. Y.—To provide for the paying of Pennsylvania avenue. Washington

By Mr. Cowles, (rep.) of N. 1.—10 provide for the paving of Pennsylvania avenue, Washington city. Passed.

Payment of Virginia Members.

Mr. Shellon, (rep.) of N. Y., offered a resolution for the payment to the members from Virginia of the same amount of compensation paid to other members of the Forty-first Congresss.

Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., said that that was contrary to the law fixing the compensation of members.

contrary to the law fixing the compensation of members.

The House refused to order the main question by a vote of 40 to 96, and the resolution was referred to the Judicary Committee.

Mr. Cua, testil, 10 fl. A. T., presented a p-tition from wine and liquor importers of New York city for relief from mordinate and special taxes. Referred.

DUTIES ON FISH AND FORATORS.

Mr. FOX, (dem.) of N. Y., offered a resolution in structing the Committee of Ways and Means to report the bill reducing the duties on polatoes and all kinds of fish fifty per cent. In order to have a test vote he moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

The motion was rejected—yeas 65, nays 85. The resolution was then, on motion of Mr. Maynard, (rep.) of Tenn., referred to the Committee of Ways and Means—yeas 111, nays 42.

and Means—yeas 111, nays 42.

CUBAN MATTERS.

Mr. NEGLEY, (rep.) of Pa., asked leave to offer concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint select committee on the subject of Cuba.

Mr. ALLISON, (rep.) of lowa, objected.

Mr. NEGLEY moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., inquired why the matter should be taken from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House refused to suspend the rules, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. DAWES moved to go into committee on THE FORTIFICATION APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. JUDD, (rep.) of Ill., desired to go to the business on the Speaker's table, for the purpose of getting at the Senate amendments to the Apportionment bill.

Mr. DAWES warned the House that he had assur-

mess on the Speaker's table, for the purpose of getting at the Senate amendments to the Apportionment bill.

Mr. Dawes warned the House that he had assurances from the Senate that unless that body received from the House all the Appropriation bils this week it would be absolutely necessary to extend the time for adjournment.

Mr. Sargent, (rep.) of Cal., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill, and said he would ask for their consideration on Thursday next. The House then, at fifteen minutes to one o'clock, went into committee of the whole, Mr. Orth in the chair, on the Fortification Appropriation bill.

The bill appropriates \$1,294,759, as follows:—Forts Prebie, George and Scannel, Portland, Me., \$75,000; Fort Independence, Boston, \$53,000; Fort Warren, Boston, \$100,000; Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, unexpended balances; Fort Schuyler, East river, \$90,000; Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, N. Y., \$26,000; Fort Wood, Bedioe's Island, N. Y., \$26,000; Battery Hudson, New York, \$30,000; Fort Belaware, 183,500; Finn's Point Eastery, opposite Fort Delaware, \$23,500; Fort Delaware, Delaware river, \$13,500; Finn's Point Eastery, opposite Fort Delaware, \$23,500; Fort Point, San Francisco, \$100,000; fort at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco, \$100,000; fort at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco, \$100,000; fort at \$1,264,750.

Mr. Nislanck, (dem.) of Ind., who had charge of the bill, explained and advocated it.

Mr. Berama, (rep.) of Mich., stated that he had information from the representative of the War Department that these fortifications would not suffer if there were no appropriations made for them, and he gave notice that he would move to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Beck, (dem.) of Ky., advocated the bill as necessary, and said the object of its opponents was

gave notice that he would move to attach acting clause.

Mr. Beck, (dem.) of Ky., advocated the bill as necessary, and said the object of its opponents was to be able to present an appearance of economy; but they would have to get up deficiency bills next winter.

Mr. Dawes advocated the bill. They had let the next run down, and now it was proposed to let the

fauture and past receipts of income and charges in the United States of said companies. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., introduced a joint resolution in relation to applications for alterations of railroad charters, prohibiting such applications being received and charters, prohibiting such applications being received and grains, unless the reasons which have received land grains, unless the reasons which have received land grains, unless the reasons and the resolution of railroad charters, prohibiting such applications being received or acted on' by Congress in behalf of companies which have received land grains, unless the reasons and the reasons of the construction calling upon the President for information as to moneys paid into the United States Treasury on a count of property seized, condemned and confiscated in Virginia by virtue of the act of Congress on that subject. Adopted.

Mr. Sheman, (rep.) of Ohlo, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with amendments, the House bill to reduce taxation.

ARMY AND NAY OFFICERS' SETLEMENTS.
The House amendments to the bill to authorize the settlement of the accounts of officers of the army and hary and properties of the accounts of officers of the army and hary and properties of the accounts of officers of the army and hary and the properties of the accounts of officers of the army and hary and the accounts of officers of the army and hary and the accounts of officers of the accounts of officers of the army and hard the accounts of officers of the army and hard the accounts of officers of the army and hard the consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill, the question being on the amendment of the accounts of officers of the army and hard the consideration of the Post Office Appropriation being on the amendment of the accounts of officers of the army and hard the accounts of officers of the army and hard the accounts of officers of the army and hard the accounts of the accounts of the accounts of the accounts of the acc

be sorry to see a y great expenditures for carrying on harbor stone for "deations.

After a tong discussio." the committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. Braman moved to lay it on the table, which was rejected by a vote of 71 to 83.

The bill was then passed.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. JULIAN, (rep.) of Ind., asked leave to report back from the Committee on Public Lands a Senate bill relating to the central branch of the Pacific Railroad in Kansas, which had been taken from the Speaker's table some time ago and referred to that committee. He wished it to resume its place on the Speaker's table, as the committee had no time to consider it, and if it had it would have no opportunity to report it.

committee. He wished it to resume its place on the Speaker's table, as the committee had no time to consider it, and if it had it would have no opportunity to report it.

Objection was made by Messrs. Taffe, McNeely, Randail, Farusworth and others on the ground that the oill in its present condition was dead for the session, while if it was on the Speaker's table there would be a chance of its passing.

Mr. Dawes moved to suspend the rules in order to have the bill replaced on the Speaker's table, and argued that its provisions were simply to give to one branch of the Pacific Railroad that which Congress gave in the beginning, the connecting road having been diverted from it by a subsequent act.

Mr. Farnsworth, (rep.) of Ill, suggested to Mr. Dawes, humorously, whether it was not in order to go into committee on the Appropriation bills, as it was absolutely necessary to send all the appropriation bills to the Senate this week. (Laughter.)

Mr. Taffe, (rep.) of Neb., stated that the bill had passed in the Senate by an agreement that certain lands should go to this road and certain lands to the Nebraska road, and he feared that Nabraska was not to have the benefit of the bargain. (Laughter.)

Mr. Farnsworth inquired whether it was the game of odd and even—one road to take the odd sections and the other the even sections.

Mr. Sargent informed the House that it was not the Central Pacific Railroad of California that all the quarrelling was about.

The House refused to suspend the rules, and the bill remains with the Committee on Public Lands.

The House then went into Committee on the Army Appropriation bill, with Mr. Hoar in the chair. The bill appropriates \$29,977,367.

On motion of Mr. Dawes an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars was made for taking meteorological observations and giving notice to the Northern lakes and seaports of the approach and force of storms.

On motion of Mr. Barks, (rep.) of Ind., an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars was made for ornamental trees and surubs in the Northern c

Mr. Brooks, (dem.) of N. Y., said that the bill appropriated nearly thirty millions. Without opposing it he desired to say that he hoped the army would be put to a better purpose than it had been put to for the last year or two—the suppression of human liberty and regular government in eleven States of the Union.

The committee rose, and the bill was passed by the

House.

STATE GOVERNMENT FOR NEW MEXICO.

Mr. CULLOM, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on
Territories, reported a bill to authorize the people of
New Mexico to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the
Union as the State of Lincoln. The bill was recom-

REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES.
Mr. Cox, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to require national banks going into liquidation to retire their circulating notes,

rency, reported a bill to require national banks going into liquidation to retire their circulating noises, which was passed.

THE PRESIDENT'S CUBAN MESSAGE.

Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., asked leave to offer a resolution declaring the full concurrence of the House in the statements contained in the President's recent message in regard to Cuba.

Messrs. Fox and others objected.

Mr. MAYNARD movel to suspend the rules.

Mr. Fox moved to adjourn.

Mr. MAYNARD said the other side of the House seemed determined to filluster.

Mr. Fox withdrew the resolution, so as not to obstruct other business.

obstruct other business.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR SAILORS.

Mr. SCOPIELD, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the bill extending the provisions of the act of June 17, 1870, in relation to furnishing artificial limbs to officers and sailors of the navy and marine corpe, which was passed.

The House then, at ten minutes to five o'clock, adjourned.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Atlantic vs. Athletic, of Philadelphia. The above clubs played a game on the Capitolin ground yesterday, and, to the astonishment of the pectators, the Athletics won the game by a score o 19 to 3. The Athletics at the close of the game telegraphed to Philadelphia that they had won the ship, but this the Atlantic Club deny, and declare that the game was only a practice game. The president of the Athletic Club announced that such was not the fact, and that he had documents to prove that the present game was the second of a series that the present game was the second of a series, and was agreed upon some time ago as a regular series of match games. The Atlantic Club president produced a document signed yestegday by John Abel, Jr., of the Atlatic Club, agreeing that the first series shall be practice games, and the second series to be played in August or September) the regular match games. This document the president of the Atlatic Club repudiated and refused to sign, so the whole affair looks like some "Philadelphia lawyer" practice to "shenanagin" away the championship, which they had tried so long and unsuccessfully to win. The score of the game is as follows:—

ATRICETIC.

Players. O. R.18. T.PO.A. Players. O. R.18. T.PO.A. teach, 2d b. 4 3 3 3 4 5 Pearce, s. s. 3 0 1 1 1 5 6 Bride, p. 2 4 4 4 0 1 Smith, 3d b. 3 1 0 0 3 6 alone, c. . 3 2 2 4 6 1 Smith, 3d b. 3 1 2 2 5 6 6 leter, 1st b. 2 3 3 5 12 0 Chapman, f. 3 0 1 1 5 6 leter, 1st b. 2 3 3 5 12 0 Chapman, f. 3 0 1 1 5 6 Totals.....27 19 22 29 27 10 Totals.....27 3 7 7 27 4 Chubs. 1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. thletic 21 2 7 2 2 0 8 0. tlantic 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 U 1- Umpire—Mr. Glover, of the Empire Club.

Time—One hour and thirty minutes.

Base Ball Notes. Officers Dewey and Haves, the president and secretary respectively of the Hoboken police, have

sent a note to Chief Fowler, of the Jersey City sent a note to Chief Fowler, of the Jersey City police, challenging a picked nine of the latter to play a friendly game of base bail. It is thought the challenge will be accepted.

The employes of the cloth house of John Mott & Co. defeated the employes of J. C. Howe & Co. on Saturday, at Jersey City, by a score of 28 to 25.

The game between the Red Stockings and amateurs of Newark, resulted, as a matter of course, in a victory for the former by a score of 53 to 2 in six

CHASS MATTERS

Match Game Between Lissuer and Perrin-

The Former Resigns. The following game was played recently in the pending tournament at the Café International, Mr.

Perring formations at the Care meriantonin, a
Perring giving the odds of part and move:—
Remove black K B P from the board.

J. Lissuer, White.

1—P to K 4

2—P to Q 4

3—B to K 3

3—P tks P

4—Q B 4

3—B tks P 4-Q to R 6 ca 5-P to Q Kt 5 6-K Kt to B 3 5--B to B 3 6--K Kt to B 3 7—Castles 8—B axs B 8—B 48.8 B 9—P to Q 3 10—Q Kt to B 3 11—P to Q B 3 12—Q to Q B 2 13—Q to K 2 14—K Kt to K 15—P to K R 3 16—K to R 2 17—P tks P 18—O to K 4 (a) 9-Kt tks B 14-Q R to Q 15-P to K E 4 16-Kt to K R 3 17-P to B 5 18-Kt to B 4 19-Kt to Kt 6 (b) 18-Q to K 4 (a) 19—Q to B 3
20—Q tks Kt
22—P to B 5
23—P to Q Kt 4
24—R to Q B
25—R tks Kt
22—R to Q R
27—Q to Q R 2
28—R tks Q
29—R to Q B 2
30—P to K R 4
31—P to K Kt 5
32—P tks R P
34—K to Q B
35—R tks R ch
36—P to K t 6 ch
37—K to B 3
38—K to Kt 3 23—P to K R 3
24—Ktro K K 8
25—Kttks B
26—Q to Q Kt 6
27—B to Q 5
28—Q tks Q
29—R to Q 4
30—R to Q B
31—P to Q R 4
32—P tks Kt P
33—P tks K P
33—P tks K 2
35—K to R 2
37—K to R 3
4
white resigned (c).

(g) This move loses the exchange. Q Kt to K 4 seems the best reply, although white would have obtained a f midable attack.

(b) Very well conceived, for if K the Kt, P the P ch, and black's queen is lost if Q to B 4 ch. White plays K to R, and black cannot take Kt without being subjected to an over-conceived the state of the state of the termination of the game it was pointed out to white that by playing B to K 6 he might have prolonged the game. Several back games were played, and black invariably won.

THE BOY CONSTABLE ON NEWARK.

Yesterday forenoon, in Newark, N. J., a boy of about fourteen years, named George Virtue, entered the police station, having in custody a girl several inches tal ler and two years older than himself, named Catherine Stevens. She stole a dollar bill from a little daugh-Stevens. She stole a dollar bill from a little daughter of Mrs. Medcraft, of No. 31 Greenwich street. The latter was unable to run after, so George volunteered and caught her on the fly. He wanted to know of the officer in charge if it was a legal arrest, and was advised in the affirmative. The girl was sent to jail, where her sister had already, last Friday, been sent under similar circumstances. Mrs. Medcraft offered fittle George a douceur, bill, conceiving, doubless, that "Virtue had its own reward," he manfull" declined the present.

YACHTING.

Twin Regattas of the Harlem and Manhattan Clubs.

The Brilliant Achievements of Two Squadrons with a Good Southwest Breeze-The Prizes Won by the William Knapp and Carrie Porter, of the Harlem Club, and by the Joseph Jefferson, La Favorita and Skip-Jack, of the Manhattan - Gayety, Excitement and General Satisfaction.

Yachting at the upper end of the island is not backward, and the two fine regattas of the Manhat-tan and Harlem Clubs demonstrated this fact yester-day in a very conspicuous and praiseworthy manner. For weeks Harlem has been agitated over the anticipated contest, and those who were able to sacrifice their time to the most fascinating of pastimes had promised themselves a day of the most agreeable recreation. It is fancied that the choice of yesterday, the 20th of June, and the hottest of all the hot days of this particular baking June of 1870, was extremely happy. Certainly those who gave up work on land for pleasure on the water were supported by the rising dignity of the expanding mercury. There was, in fine, nothing but distemper in the landman yesterday, for he had nothing to enjoy, but everything to embitter. If contrast was anything to the lucky person who sought the bosom of the Harlem river, the coolness certain) of the sultry element and the fresh breezes mus have made up a derisive grin at the burning ether washing metropolitan thoroughfares and acres of brick and mortar. But it requires little to assure us that the day was enjoyed. It was roasting in New York,

BRACING ON THE RIVER Hence, perhaps, many more than had even thought and standing room on board the Sylvan Grove, which was the excursion steamer of the Harlem Club, and the Fort Lee, provided for the guests o

the Manhattan Club. By eleven o'clock the steamers began to load down with human freight. Men came, giving up their business, their cares, and with their families, chilaren, bables, nurses and all, took up eligible positions on board, hopeful and anxious for the sport about to

transpire. half-past twelve P. M., was thronged till her guards nearly touched water. Music was on board, and hundreds of young ladies, with the inevitable cam bric, unfuried their emblems of fayor, preparing them for a vigorous use. Of course it would be impossible to omit speaking of

THE PRESENCE OF CUPID. with those dangerous arrows, said to be twice terrible under the stern visage of my Lord Neptune, At any rate, there were some very singular movements on the part of several of both sexes, and one so innocent as a reporter could scarcely otherwise than conclude that where there were so many chapters of a very interesting drama the sequel also must in time turn out to be somewhat melo-dramatic. Whether the water is soothing, or whether it awakens that dormant institution called the heart, yesterday could not definitely settle, though many a pair, it is not doubted, will determine the perplexing problem ere long.

At the appointed time, twenty minutes past one the Sylvan Grove was in the stream and the open the Sylvan Grove was in the stream and the open sloops of the Harlem Club weighed anchor, and, with mainsails at full hoist, the jibs were run up, the bows payed off, and the skilful seamen caught them with the heim, and the sloops stood out on the starboard tack with a good southwest breeze blowing off shore. The fleet now saied for the starting stakeboat off Randail's Island, and soon lay hove to, ready for the signal gun.

THE REGATA OF THE HARLEM CLUB was thus auspiciously begun. The following were the entries for the day:

FIRST CLASS.

west: while the wind was blowing fresh on the port quarters

THE STRUGGLE

was a struggle to win. It should be remembered that these little centre-board sloops carry nothing but mainsaits and jibs, and even one was "cat-rigge!," Hence there are few nautical tricks which avail. A tlat set of canvas, a clear and full hoist, the sheets trimmed with delicacy and the tiller handled with skill—these were all the points that could be developed even by the most painful elaboration. Yet there was fine seamanship displayed; for it requires as much keenness and coolness to handle a small sloop as it does a seventy-four gun trigate.

On, on the contesting sloops sped for the buoy, some six miles distant, the William Knapp leading the van, and showing her black hull and showy canvasto her sternmest competitors, while her specification of her captain. The victor of six regatts, the young gazelle could not afford to treat the becausion with too much frivolity, so by her serious efforts she still led, and rounded the buoy from westward, to eastward, yet triumphant and leading, as shown by the following table of sloops and times:—

[H. M. S. William Knapp.

Carrie Porter.

Iring close to the wind.

The oback hull of the William Knapp still leads the van. She is very weatherly and approaches very close to wind's eye.

With the order little changed the course was continued to a buoy to eastward of Riker's Island. There the sloops of the squadron bore up in stays, going oif on the other tack (the port tack), standing for the "can buoy" opposite Fort Schayler, which they soon rounded.

NOW COMES THE HOMESTRETCH On the starboard tack. It was terribly exciting. Every one was nervous. The ladies on the Svivan Grove waved their fittle cambries and clapped their little hands; the men shoutel—all rose. As the sloops neared the stakeboat off Burueil's Island the delirium ran high. It was the final moment and many hopes were staked on the result. To within a few hundred varies the sloops neared the stakeboat, and no human agency could accelerate their speed and all was with the elements. The sight was, indeed,

FASCINATING.

The rippled bosom of the river was at your feet.

accelerate their speed and all was with the elements. The sight was, indeed,

FASCINATING.

The rippled bosom of the river was at your feet lying like a corrugated sheet of emeraid, and the green lawns of the island, with its dense foliage tossing deep shadows on the water, softened the scene with all the charms of a fresh and hixuriant landscape. The temperature was very mild, and the sun's rays, not too intense, was only the clear atmosphere of a finished picture.

Amid such a prospect the William Knapp shot by the stakeboat victor of the day, and the Carrie Porter won the trophy for the second class.

The following was the time, the distance sailed being twenty miles:—

Carrie Porter

.... 4 47 48

Carrie Porter. SECOND CLASS. 4 7 46
The allowance of time was two minutes to the foot, but the William Knapp led by over four minutes, thus bealing even the allowance.
The steamer now sailed for her landing, and the sloops stood in for the club house, where they were greeted by a speech from the mouth of a small gun. They all let go their anchors in style, furled sail, colled down the gear, stowed away the supernumary articles and closed the regatta with the order and neatness with which is began. Cheers were given on the wharf, and the members gathered around and congratulated each other on the spirited and successful regatta of 187. It is impossible to leave this model contest with out commending the generous and manly spirit which inspired it; the thorough, skilful and rapid scamanship of the different captains; the admirable condition of the sloops, and the vicerous, hearty, devoted exertions which made it one of the finest aquatic contests ever salled in American waters. More of such regattas, it is to be hoped, this season may see.

Regatta of the Manhattan Club. If the Harlem Club exhibited a prowess before unknown in its eventful history, the Manhattan Club, young, a new organization and full of the brightest promise, certainly did more than wonders. Nine gay sloops, auchored of its cleb house at the

foot of Ninety-eighth street, were all out in their finest toilets, and their gare was the cleanest whitest and purest duck.

Noon saw the sloops ready in the little cove facing

the southern end of Randall's Island. It need not be said that the weather was extremely hot-ninety be said that the weather was extremely hot—ninety degress in the shade. Yet the same southwest breeze that favored the Harlem squadron was also abroad to catch the canvass of the Manhaltan sloops. Under the discreet management of the regarta committee, constaining of C. S. Quackenbush, D. Barrington and J. Cooper, all the SALING REGULATIONS as to ballast, cargo, shifts of wind, lee shores, collisions and disabled spars were accurately defined, and the conditions of the contest had down so that there could be no possible mistake.

It was pleasant to observe after the regatta was over that feeing of satisfaction was universal. "Why," said one of the leading yachtmen, "there were no grumblers to-day. It was good for htgh." Precisely

Precisely

AT 12:20
the sloops were at the appointed ground off the club house, with mainsails up and anchors weighed. At the first gun up went the jibs, and at a second, given at half-past twelve, the sloops gathered way. They are to the large schooners of the New York Club what a pretty little girl is to a full developed and matured woman. They, then, were embodiments of parkling beauty, grace, natty siyle, and withat were rakish, with that certain independent and froliceome air denoting a power and speed not at all insignificant.

As the sheets were hauled aft and betayed and the squadron caught the breeze it took up the start in fine fashion, the bows parting the waters with vigor, and all evidently making for a chosen point.

The sloops, in classes, were as follows:—

SECOND CLASS. La Favorita..... THIRD CLASS. Matie. Thomas Hume.

The first class took a course of thirty miles; second class, twenty-five miles; third class, fifteen miles.

The first class consisted of sloops over thirty feet long on deck: the second class between tweuty and thirty feet on deck. Time allowances were to be made on sail measurement. The different classes, therefore, sailed for the following points as the rounding buosys:—

First class, Sands Point buoy.

First class, Sands Point buoy.
Second class, Stepping Stone buoy.
Third class, Throg's Neck Point.
The steamer Fort Lee, with a cargo of laces, sike,
The steamer Fort Lee, with a cargo of laces, sike,
satus and beauties, steered into the suream, and at
the brazen sound from the yacht Maggie
THE SLOOPS WERE OFF.

It was a good display, an exciting contest, an earnest competition. The captains watched every puff;
and when a foot of distance or a second in time
could be made by the captices of the land puffs the
sloops sought the advantage. Time was chased to
sands' Point, and here the boats rounded, and, losing
nothing by the change of tack, made nome under a
the final stakeboat in this order:—
FIRST CLASS.

H. M. S.

La Favorita.

Minne.

William Leaman.

THIRD CLASS.

Skip Jack. 407 ee
Pet. 410 19
Modie. 42 430
It should be understood that the first class sloops
started at 12h. 30m.: the second at 12h. 32m. 30s, and
the third at 12h. 38m.
THE WINNERS
were the Joseph Jefferson, La Favorita and the Skip
Jack. These sloops have an average length of
thirty-five teet.*
The judges were Messrs, Gage, Redited and
Holmes,
At the conclusion of this elegant aquatic display
the prizes were exhibited by the committee,
The first class prize was a handsome silver somp
iadle, finished to gold and embelished with exquisite
workmanship; the second was a case of sait spoons,
equally rich, while the third consisted of a case of
soild silver dessert spoons,
Long after the fleet had been quietly at anchor the
club house was alive with conversation as to the
day's sport, and it was the unanimous expression of
all that such entertainments should be more frequent, but not less interesting.

The Jersey City Yacat Club will hold their annual

regatta on Thursday next, starting from the Club House, foot of Renderson street, Jersey City. A contest will take place between the yachts Bella, of Brooklyn, and the Tiger, of Bridgeport, Conn., on Wednesday next, at Bridgeport. Owing to the celebraty which both crafts have attained an exciting display is looked forward to. A steamer will accompany the yachts.

RAZOR EXERCISE.

Cutting a Rowdy's Thront-Effects of Sunday Rum in Westchester--Unprovoked Assault on a Negro-He Severs the Windpipe of One

of His Assailants. Last Sunday evening a disgraceful affray took place near White Plains, Westchester county, bewhich resulted in one of the former having his throat cut almost from ear to ear. It appears that three somewhat fast young men, living in the vilthree somewhat fast young men, living in the village above designated, and only two of whose names were ascertained (namely, John Sherer and Frank Schirmer), were driving toward home from a visit to Rye Lake, where they had evidently imbibed freely, when they met a colored man who is employed in the capacity of concinnan for a gentleman residing on Central Park avenue. The negro, who was escorting a female of his own complexion, was accepted by Sherer, who asked him which was "the road to the Plains," and being, as alleged by the colored man, respectfully answered, Sherer struck him with ints whip as the vehicle passan by. After proceeding a short distance Sherer and his associates turned back in their wagon and on overtaking the colored man again assanted him with the whip. The latter, after remonstrating against the unprovoked assant, turned off the road into a narrow lane, where his companion lived. Sherer then jumped from his wagon, whip in hand, and again overtaking the colored man accused the latter of having used insulting language, and at once commenced to chastise him. A fight ensued, when Sherer's two companions went to his assistance, and during the struggle which followed the colored man, in endeavoring to defend himself in such an anequal contest, contrived his some manner to indict a territole gash across the throat of Sherer, which almost completely severed his windpipe.

The Injured man was at once conveyed to his home and a surgeon called, who pronounced the wound with a shell which he picked up in the road; but the general impression is that he used a razor, the favorite weapon of his race. In addition to the circumstance that the colored man was unjustly assanted by the colored man that he unfacted the wound with a shell which he picked up in the road; but the general impression is that he used a razor, the favorite weapon of his race. In addition to the circumstance that the colored man was unjustly assanted ownich is not denied by one of the party) Sherer, whose case is pronounced hopeless, lage above designated, and only two of whose names

".SRUM ON MIS GNA 05"

A few days ago a paragraph appeared in the HERALD setting forth the danger of naving young men boarders in the house, as instanced in the cas of Joseph Picific, a Teutonic New Yorker, who was sent on the Island for six months for beating his wife, and on regaining his liberty found that his mide care spose had hed to Jersey, and was living in Newark in company with her late boarder, one Peter Weesiman. At first Joseph waxed exceedingly wrath, and forthwith caused the arrest of Peter and Mrs. Pleifle on the grave charge of having violated one of 60°s holy commandments. In the meantime, so far as the wife was concerned, Joseph relented, and she was permitted to go with him on her own recognizance, while Peter was held for Irial. The latter took place yesterday in the Newark Special Sessions. Pleifle and his wife were there, and none seemed more anxious to get Peter clear than Joseph minself. For the prosecution there appeared as witnesses no less than seven matrons, each of whom had a baby in arms; some had several other children tugging at their skirts. For a time the court was transformed into an iniantale concert room. The concert nearly eclipsed the "Anvil Chorus," a ta Gilmore, as regards voluminousness of sound as well as spontantely of action, it was proven that Peter and Mrs. Pleife lived together, but whether their relations were closer than pure friendship ue one could positively say. Peter got the benefit of the doubt and was told to "go and sin no more." sent on the Island for six months for beating his

A Colored Clergyman on the Rampage. A fellow calling himself Oscar Ritter, the colored minister of Flushing, is now on trial for a criminal assault upon a blooming darkey named Julia Jack son. Oscar's bad deeds are now coming to light, and his intrigues at camp meetings and elsewhere far excel in rascality anything that has heretofore been exposed. He appears to be a why customer and gitted with all the artini dodges of an accomplished hypocrite. But the case in question is sufficient. According to the evidence taken yesterday the reverend gentleman visited the home of the fair Julia about one o'clock on the morning of the 17th of February hist on the pica of imparting religious consolation to a sick brother of the maiden. With upturned eyes Oscar disposed of his rubbers and the brother having retired the holy man-bounded upstairs like a tiger. Julia was burled in profound stumber, but heedless of her angelic aspect the dark wreach ruthlessly attempted the crime with which he now stands charged. The case will probably conclude to-day. Oscar is known as a dangerous evangelizer and as a hard case generally. son. Oscar's bad deeds are now coming to light,